

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, North Carolina, 2013

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	5,230	19.7	7
Neck, including throat	70	.3	4
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	70	.3	4
Trunk	2,850	10.7	5
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	70	.3	7
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	70	.3	7
Back, including spine, spinal cord	2,330	8.8	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	720	2.7	4
Thoracic region	110	.4	3
Lumbar region	1,390	5.2	6
Multiple back regions	110	.4	4
Abdomen	270	1.0	28
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	270	1.0	28
Pelvic region	90	.3	4
Groin	70	.3	3
Multiple trunk locations	70	.3	3
Upper extremities	1,340	5.0	19
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	650	2.5	27
Arm(s)	300	1.1	15
Arm(s), unspecified	60	.2	4
Upper arm(s)	50	.2	13
Elbow(s)	160	.6	22
Wrist(s)	170	.6	13
Hand(s)	100	.4	4
Hand(s), unspecified	30	.1	16
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	60	.2	3
Finger(s), fingernail(s), unspecified	40	.2	3
Multiple upper extremities locations	110	.4	45
Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	60	.2	45
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	30	.1	111
Lower extremities	600	2.2	5
Leg(s)	450	1.7	7
Leg(s), unspecified	40	.2	2
Thigh(s)	30	.1	2
Knee(s)	300	1.1	14
Lower leg(s)	40	.2	5
Multiple leg locations	30	.1	4
Knee(s) and leg(s)	30	.1	4
Ankle(s)	120	.4	5
Foot (feet)	30	.1	7
Foot (feet), unspecified	20	.1	5
Multiple body parts	250	.9	11
Neck and back	40	.1	11
Shoulder(s) and back	30	.1	4
Other multiple body parts	160	.6	20
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	160	.6	20
Nonclassifiable	130	.5	2
Total state government ^{5,6,7}	420	29.7	5
Trunk	120	8.5	2
Back, including spine, spinal cord	110	7.9	2
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	70	4.8	1
Lumbar region	30	2.1	7
Upper extremities	200	13.7	3
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	120	8.7	18
Lower extremities	80	5.4	11
Leg(s)	60	4.1	11
Lower leg(s)	50	3.6	11

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, North Carolina, 2013
— Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	960	26.8	6
Trunk	500	14.1	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord	460	12.8	4
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	150	4.1	3
Thoracic region	40	1.1	15
Lumbar region	240	6.7	6
Multiple back regions	30	.9	14
Abdomen	20	.6	9
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	.6	9
Upper extremities	160	4.5	12
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	90	2.7	13
Arm(s)	30	1.0	11
Wrist(s)	20	.6	5
Lower extremities	240	6.6	5
Leg(s)	130	3.7	4
Knee(s)	110	3.1	4
Ankle(s)	80	2.4	11
Multiple body parts	50	1.3	5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, North Carolina, 2013
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Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Other multiple body parts	20	0.7	90
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	20	.7	90

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.